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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

THE DELUGE.

BY L. E. PERT.

"I had a dream which was not all a dream."
The sun—so steady in its onward course,
Since first the morning stars together sang—
Wheeled backward o'er the flight of time, and shone
On men and things as centuries ago.
Time *was* again, that had been, graves gave up
Their victims—men who'd lived and died, and slept
Entombed for ages, lived and died again.
Depopulated cities were renewed
To life, and all their wonted pomp and pride.
Where valor fought in other days, was seen
Once more, the contest of embattled hosts.
All men that are, were not; nor were to be,
Till Time had run his round of centuries.

"A change came o'er the spirit of my dream."
Far back as time had rolled, and on the verge
Of future years, I stood; saw nations rise,
And men, re-animated, live again.
No change was found in all their course of sin;
No more of purity, or of virtue, seen;
No more of moral excellence, and love
Of holiness, or truth, or nature's Gon—
No bounds were set to wickedness—the path
That led to ruin swarmed with myriads.
Revenge, ambition, envy, pride and hate;
Disgusting selfishness, lying, deceit,
Hypocrisy, and blasphemy shameless,
Did gather to themselves eternal night.
Virtue and truth had fled; pollution's self
Became as man, and even seemed as pure.
Unknown was fear of God, or death; the death
In time, or in eternity, that was,
Or was to be, and be forever, the death
That never dies. All men had lost restraint.
It was an age of guilt and wickedness,
That demons blushed to own; and trembling, *feared*,
Though man did not. His awful destiny
Had come. Too long had mercy warned in vain;
Too long had justice been despised, contemned.
Frail man his duty knew, and did it not,
But cursed the voice that warned him of his fate.

"A change came o'er the spirit of my dream."
The heavens grew dark with clouds of wrath, that hid
The light of day—and universal fear
On all men came, and creatures of the earth;
And in that dreary, moonless, starless night,
The mountain monsters frightened from their dens,
Did howl and gnash their teeth in face of man,—
The very reptile crawling 'neath the feet of men,
Did twine, and coil himself, and hiss through fear,
As windows, now, of Heaven were opened wide,
And fountains of the mighty deep broke up.
Old Ocean leaped his bounds, valleys became
As lakes, and lakes as shoreless oceans seemed.
Rivers impetuous, exhaustless, ceased
To flow; or flowing, ran the other way.
Dread consternation took fast hold on all.
Men, terrified beyond conception, fled;
And clambered up high cliffs in their retreat.
But lo! the mountains "*sank like lead*," or seemed
To sink as though their bases were dissolved,
Amid the raging war of elements.
No refuge—no escape from death—for death
Was universal. Man, apostate, fallen,
Who cursed himself, and cursed eternal things,
Withered, died; all died except the favored few,
Who worshipped God in holiness and truth.
All found one grave, and one eternity.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

ART AND LOVE;

OR,

CATHARINE LEE AND THE BACHELOR.

BY MRS. E. CARTER.

"Le cadieux perfectionnent les arts bien cultivés, et ramènent les usages perdus" almosphere." ["Griefs improve the well-governed mind, as the storms purify the atmosphere."]

'Mother! dear mother! do lay aside your work and take some rest; you will fatigue yourself to death,'

The mother lifted her heavy eye-lids, and her eyes filled with tears as she beheld the delicate form of her daughter bending with unwearing assiduity over her embroidery at which she had been employed for many hours.

'You require rest even more than I do, my child," replied the lady. 'Your face has become so thin and your cheek so pale, I do not wonder your acquaintances scarcely recognise you'

'Oh no, I feel very well,' said the young girl, drawing up her slight but elastic form; 'but lay aside *your* work, if you love me, mother; I will finish little Ellens's frock as soon as I have shaded this rose-bud.'

'You lead a toilsome life, my child! How much does Mrs. Garnet promise to give you for your mantilla?'

'Thirty dollars. To be sure the materials cost twenty, but even that will be a very great help.'

'It has cost you a month's hard labor.'

'Yes; but we shall find ten dollars a most seasonable assistance just now. If we could only make up ten more to pay the Doctor, I should feel tolerably well satisfied. Do you remember, mamma,' she said, after a thoughtful pause, 'many, many months ago, before'—and here a slight shudder shook her frame,—'before our misfortune; do you remember how much Mr Ashton used to praise my paintings?'

'Remember, love! do I ever forget what related to you?' I recollect he said that the 'fountain,' and the 'view of the bay' were much better executed than many pieces sent to the exhibition.

'And you know he sold a piece resembling the fountain for sixty dollars, and the gentleman who brought it professed to admire mine equally as much. I know,' she continued, blushing, 'that there is a vast difference between admiring the works of an amateur, and one who paints for a livelihood; but if I could get twenty, or fifteen, or even ten dollars for my pictures, I might perhaps be enabled to take lessons in miniature painting.'

The life of an artist would be very trying to one so delicate and enthusiastic as you are, my dear, sighed Mrs. Lee, 'and yet not more so than the one you lead at present.'

'Oh! I should love it above all things, mamma! Madam Gaudet tells me that she makes two thousand a year by it, and with a fourth of that, how comfortable we might be in the sweet little white cottage over the way! It almost seems like a glimpse of Paradise to think of. How charming it would look with a plenty of vines and white curtains, and books and pictures, and——'

Here she cast her eyes around the small, scantily furnished and dimly lighted chamber, which formed their only apartment, sighed, for she felt the uncertain nature of her airy fabricks, and was silent.

A long pause ensued, for thickly-coming thoughts thronged the mind of both. Mrs. Lee was thinking of the entire change which two short years had produced in her circumstances and feelings. Two years before she had been the indulged wife of a devoted husband—the fashionable and indolent mistress of a stylish establishment; and the careless and indifferent mother of the lovely girl on whose exertions she was mainly dependent for her daily bread. She thought of the sudden change from affluence to poverty which had taken place on the death of her husband, and then of the many conspiring causes which gradually reduced them to utter penury.—Her mind then reverted with a pang to the conduct of her acquaintances, whose cold commiseration had gradually changed into perfect silence, and apparent forgetfulness of her very existence. But the mother's heart throbbed with thankfulness, when she thought of the noble, self-sacrificing spirit which her hitherto neglected daughter had shown in the hour of trial; when she remembered the patient untiring assiduity with which the gentle Catharine had ministered to her wants, and the fortitude which had supported her amidst all her own personal trials and inconveniences; these things filled her heart with thankfulness.—But as she glanced towards her daughter, and and thought how soon these bright eyes would dim, and that delicately moulded frame emaciate under the continued pressure of anxiety and toil her own eyes became so dimmed with tears that she was obliged to put away her yet unfinished work.

'Come, dearest, we must both go to rest now.'

'Oh, yes, do, dear mother; I am just putting the finishing touches to my mantilla. I will follow you directly.'

The mother rose and approached a small bed in one corner of the room.

'What an exquisite subject for your pencil, Catharine!' said she

The daughter was immediately by her side, and there they stood, those two weary and toil-worn women, gazing on a being whose loveliness seemed as a gleam of sun-light in that desolate and wretched apartment. Wrapped in the deep unconscious sleep of happy childhood—her rosy cheeks half shaded by the clustering curls of 'paly gold,' and her balmy breath coming quickly and regularly from between the rich and half open lips—lay a beautiful child, apparently about five years old; her face and form bore no traces of the penury which reigned around. It was evident that no blight of poverty or sorrow had fallen upon her. Weary and toil-worn as they might be, struggling for the bare necessaries of life, Ellen's comforts and privileges had been held inviolable, and many a personal comfort had Catharine deprived herself of in order to procure enjoyments for her infant sister.

Faint and exhausted, Mrs. Lee soon after fell asleep; but Catharine, engrossed with her ambitious schemes, remained wide awake, until she had finished both her own and her mother's work. Kneeling at the foot of her sister's bed she poured forth her feelings in the heart-felt language of earnest supplication; then stooping for a few moments she bent over her sister to press her lips and inhale her sweet breath, then stealthy noiselessly to bed by her mother's side, she was soon wrapped in a slumber as sweet, deep, and unconscious as that of the child who slept near her—And doubtless 'Guardian Angels'—'ministering spirits'—watched over, and hallowed that repose; for comfortless as was the apartment, it yet contained a jewel whose 'price was far above rubies.'

The morning of the following day rose clear and bright. The streets of C——— were alive with men, women, and children hurrying to and fro, some intent on business' others on pleasure, others appearing to have no motive but to enjoy the pleasant sensation produced by the sweet sunshiny day. Hurrying along one of the back streets, evidently anxious to avoid observation, might be seen our pretty Catharine Lee, with something which resembled a picture frame, about 20 by 25 inches in size, carefully pinned up in a white napkin. She rung the bell of a large handsome house, to which the surrounding shrubbery and shade trees gave quiet a rural air, and was shown up stairs into a handsomely furnished parlor. A lady, dressed with great elegance, leading an intelligent looking little boy by the hand, seemed on the point of going out, but acceded with great affability to Catharine,s requst that she would spare her a few minutes.

'Place the picture a little more to the right—no, not quite so far. Ah! that is a very good light. Mr Ashton is very fond of that northern light; he frequently brings his pictures here for my inspection. Well, well, it is very pretty! How beautifully the sunset gilds that broken bit of bridge!—and the spray looks so cool and refreshing! But why did you bring it here?'

'I heard, madam, that you were a patron of the arts.'

'Yes,' said the lady, complacently.

'And as my mother is exceedingly poor, I was anxious to make something by disposing of my picture.'

'Humph! you come to try to sell it, then!'

'Yes, ma'ma.'

The picture seemed suddenly to have fallen ninety per cent. in Mrs. Etland's estimation.

'What do you think of this, Louisa?' said she to an ordinary-looking lady who entered just then.—'This young woman has brought it here to sell.'

'A miserable daub,' replied Miss Louisa Etland. 'See how unnaturally blue the water is and the sky! Did you ever see anything like that in nature?' scarcely glancing at the picture.—'You will be too late for your walk if you spend your mornings here in this manner.'

'It certainly is not will painted,' resumed the other lady.

'Mamma,' said little Peyton, who had been very much captivated by Catharine's winning manners, 'that is the very picture Uncle Frank admired so much at Mr. Ashton's room last summer.'

'Frank is an admirable judge of paintings,' replied Mrs. Etland, 'and as he will be here this evening, I may as well keep it to show him. If he thinks it passible, I may perhaps give you a trifle for it, child. Call at the same hour to-morrow. Of course you cannot expect much for so very indifferent a production.'

Catharine blushed, courtested, and withdrew. She had no heart to pursue her experiment further.

* * * * * * * *

'What lovely young creature was that who paid you a visit this morning?' asked Mr. Frank Etland of his sister, soon after his arrival in the evening, which took place much earlier than was expected.

'I do not know who you mean; there were the two Misses Selby, neither of whom you admire, and old Miss Danby.'

'A perfect witch of Endor!'

'And then there was the pretty bride, Mrs. Newman.'

'Oh, no! none of those. This was a most lovely, interesting young creature, and she blushed so prettily as she drew her thick green veil over her face—how I anathematized that veil!'

'Mrs. Etland began to experience a sort of undefined feeling of fear, for Brother Frank was very rich, and his taste so very fastidious, that his brothers and sisters already considered him as the bachelor uncle who would leave his fortune to his nephews and nieces.

'It was only a young woman,' she replied, who had brought a picture to sell.' And she felt vexed with herself for having allowed the painting to remain; but how could she have foreseen that her wealthy brother-in-law would bestow a glance upon the humble picture-dealer.

'It is a beautiful picture Uncle Frank,' said Peyton; 'don't you want to see it?'

And leading the way, the child soon had the satisfaction of seeing his friend in raptures with the painting he had admired so much.

'Wouldn't you like to feel that spray upon your face, uncle? It is a much finer fall than the one in our garden.'

The mother had followed with as good a grace as she could.

'How beautiful!' rhapsodised uncle Frank.—'A rich warm tint prevades the whole picture!—the sky, the water, and foliage, are lighted up with that sunshiny hue which may well be termed the 'poetry of painting;'—and what an admirable effect is produced by that mass of gilded clouds to the left. This is the work of no ordinary genius, unpractised, perhaps, but giving high promise.'

'The young lady said she painted it herself, uncle.'

'Indeed! Than she is as talented as she is beautiful.'

'And good, too, she is, for—.

'Peyton, bring me my work-box directly.'

'Yes, mamma.'

And the request was literally complied with, for he returned in an incredibly short time.

'And, as I was saying,' he persisted, 'she is as good as she is pretty, as generous at least; for I saw her give something out of her purse to the poor little lame boy in the alley, who was crying because he had broken his crutch; and she didn't seem to have much there for herself.'

'Give this to the lame boy, Peyton,' said uncle Frank, to whom the 'little lame boy in the alley' suddenly seemed to become an object of unaccountable interest.

'This is more than he ever had in his life, I am sure,' said Peyton.

'And sister, you may order me as many of these pictures as you please. At all events, I claim this one at the young lady's own price.'

This however, had again found favour in Mrs. Etland's sight, and she positively refused to give it up.

Catharine, to her great surprise, received on the following day what appeared to her a most liberal price for her picture, and an order for four more at fifty dollars apiece. These were executed in her very best style in a few weeks; and a few months after, her mother, sister, and herself, occupied the charming little cottage whose possession had been the height of her ambition. They found it a delightful residence, so different from the one they had left. Catharine's taste and neatness soon made it the admiration of many a passing stranger. Mr. Francis Etland, thought it the most charming place imaginable, and soon became a constant visitor there. At first Catharine rather objected to this.

'Between us,' said she, 'fortune has fixed a great gulf.'

This sentiment, however, she could never impress upon the mind of her visitor; she daily found it more difficult to entertain it herself.

He had at last found the jewel which he had so long sought in vain; and he wished to give it so rich a setting as to make its value universally appreciated. And in the course of time he succeeded. As with mingled pride and fondness he drew the arm of his beautiful wife within his own, he felt that her mother indeed spoke most truly when she assured him that he had won 'a pearl of great price.'

Mrs. and Miss Etland were soon among Catharine's warmest admirers. Miss Louisa's passion for her dear sister's paintings became so great, that it proved quite inconvenient to that lady—and nothing but the timely present of a handsome pair of mirrors saved her from Miss Etland's importunate requests that she would adorn both Miss E s rooms with pictures.

Health soon returned to Mrs. Lee's cheek, and brightness to her eye, when she felt herself so comfortably situated, the object of her daughter's constant tenderness and affection.

Peyton and Ellen were the sweetest little playmates imaginable, Catharine, in producing and diffusing happiness around her, finds her dearest hopes of happiness in life realized. 'She stretcheth forth her hands to the needy.'

VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS.

The London Quarterly Review for December, received by the Hibernia, contains an interesting article on valuable manuscripts recently obtained in England from some monasteries in Upper Egypt. In the prosecution of efforts to obtain manuscripts in Coptic for a Coptic Lexicon which he was making, Rev. Henry Tattam in 1828 induced Lord Purdhoe to visit the convents of the Naton Lakes in Egypt. His Lordship did so, and in these convents, which had been visited at times during the last ten centuries by Western travellers, found that there still remained considerable parts of their libraries which were formerly very valuable. I descended, he says candle in hand, into a small room where books, and parts of books and scattered leaves, in Coptic, Ethiopic, Syriac and Arabic were lying in a mass, on which I stood.

The existence of such a deposite roused the enthusiasm of one and another English scholar, and between that time and this, almost all these treasures have found their way to England. The accounts of their purchase by different voyagers is very amusing.

The monks were wholly ignorant of their value, and no critical knowledge of the languages in which most of them were written, so that it cannot be regretted that they have been purchased, and transferred to places where they may be consulted and studied.

Their ages vary from A. D. 411 downward. A manuscript dated 461 of the Syrian version (Peshitto) of the Pentateuch is biblican manuscript. There are about thirty volumes of this version of different parts of the Old Testament dated about the sixth century. Of the Peshito version of the New Testament there are forty manuscripts of about the same dates. The age of these and the authority of this version, will make them of great value to critics,

Besides these there are a large number of theological authors of the same early time. One of these is Eusebus on the Divine Manifestation of Christ, in a Syrian version Only two or three fragments of this were before known. It is now published in London with an English version.—There are translations from Titus, bishop Bostra Athanasius, Ignatius, Clement, of Alexandria, Basil, the Gregries, Chrysostom, Proclus, Cyril, and later divines. The contributions to Ecclesiastical history will be of great value. These are Syrian versions. There are also several writings by original Syrian authors, among which is the Recension of the Old and New Testament by Mar Jacob, bishop of Edessa. Some Syrian translations from scientific works close the collection.

The Quarterly Reviewer regrets that there is in England no body of scholars of sufficient knowledge of Syriac to edit or make use of these treasures. We cannot doubt however that scholars will immediately train themselves for so important and interesting duties. We are sure that in America, or in Germany, there would be no lack of such scholars many months after the call for their labors.

It will be remembered that the Syriac or Aramiac language, is supposed to represent almost exactly the dialect spoken by our Savior and his Apostles.

PUBLIC HOT WATER BATHS IN CHINA.—Constantly as we can, we urge the vast benefits of bathing. We are in favor of free baths for large cities and towns. The author of "Letters from China," says—In the town of Shanghae, as well as many other large towns, there are a number of hot water bathing establishments, which must be of great importance as regards the health and comfort of the natives. Let me describe one which I passed daily during my residence in Shanghae.

There are two outer rooms used for undressing and dressing; the first and largest is for the poorer classes; the second for those who consider themselves more respectable, and wish to be more private. As you enter the largest of these rooms, a placard which is hung near the door, informs you what the charges are, and a man stands there to receive the money on entrance. Arranged in rows down the middle, and round the sides of both rooms, are a number of small boxes, or lockers, furnished with lock and key into which the visitors put their clothes, and where they can make sure of them when they return from the bathing room. The bathing room is entered by a small door at the farther end of the building, and is about thirty feet long and twenty wide; the bath occupying the whole space, except a narrow path around the sides, are lined and covered with marble slabs, from which the bathers step into the water, and on which they sit and wash themselves. The furnace is placed on the outside of one of the ends, and the flues are carried through below the centre of the bath. The establishment in the afternoon and evening is crowded with visiters, and on entering the bath-room the first impression is almost insupportable; the hot steam or vapor meets you at the door, filling the eyes, ears, and causing perspiration to run from every pore of the body; it almost darkens the place; and the Chinamen seen in this imperfect light, with their brown skins and long tails, sporting amongst the water, render the scene a most ludicrous one to an Englishman. These visitors who use the common room pay six coppers cash; the other class pay eighteen, but they in addition have a cup of tea and a pipe of tobacco from the proprietors. I may mention that one hundred coppers cash amount to 4 1-2 d. English money; so that the first class enjoy a hot water bath for about a farthing; and the other a bath, a private room, a cup of tea, and a pipe of tobacco, for someteing less than one penny.

THAT TARNAL RAILROAD.

Je whitticians, whew! Wal just manufacture up into a double refined spinning jenny, and set me a-going in fifty acres of cotton, if ever I come across such a rarin, tarin, ripping, snorting, double-revolving piece of machinery, from creation down to the most marvellous deliverance just now. I hearn some time ago there was such doings going on at the "Fulton Institute," so as I like things that open rich, I made things right round hum, and broke for here.—I come across through the country, and struck your railroad, and was playing it down at about four knots the hour. Now, I had hearn tell of locomotives, but never dreamed of seeing one alive and kicking; but about two miles from there I hearn something behind me coffin, sneezing and thundering and I looked around; sure enough here she come right down after me, pawing the airth up and splitting the road wide open, with more smoke and fire a flying than or'to come out of a hundred burning mountains, with about a dozen wagons follerin arter her, and to save her tarnal black, smoky, noisy neck, she couldn't get clear of them. I don't know whether they scared her or no, but here she come foaming at the mouth—with her teeth chock full of burnin' red hot coals, and she pitched right straight at me as if she was going into me like a thousand of brick—I couldn't stand it any longer, so I wheeled around, broke down the road and began to make the gravel fly in every direction. No sooner had I done that, than she split after me, and every jump I made she squealed like a thousand wild cats!—She began to gain on me coming up a little hill, but we come round a pint to a straight level in the road. Now, thinks I, I'll give you ginger, as I am great on a dead level, so I pulled to it and soon got myself under full speed; then she began to yelp and howl, and cough and stamp, and came on full chizel, and make the hul airth shake.—But I kept on before her, bouncing at the rate of twenty feet every hop till I got to a turn in the road, and I was under such headway that I couldn't turn, so I tumbled head over heels down a bank by a house and landed with my head and shoulders cosmolick right into a swill barrel, and my feet stuck out behind, and up in the air. Just at the time the locomotive found I got away from it, it commenced spitting hot water into me, and just utterly spattered all over the part of me that was left sticking out of the barrel. I thought in my soul that Mt. Vesuvius had bursted some place in the neighborhood. But do you suppose I staid there long? No, Sir! I just walked thro' that barrel and come out the other end so quick that it really looked ashamed of itself.

Now, here I am, a rale self-propelling double revolving locomootive Gnolly Goster, ready to attack anything but a combination of thunder-lightning-smoke-railroad-iron, and hot water.

A lady who was suffering under a slight indisposition, told her husband that it was with the utmost difficulty she could breathe, and the effort distressed her exceedingly. '*I wouldn't try, my dear,*' soothingly responded the kind husband.

29th Congress.—1st Session.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

The Senate transacted no business to day.—The House did not sit.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

IN SENATE. Mr J. M. Clayton gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the bill for adjusting the French claims.

Mr Dickinson, of New York, at one o'clock, took the floor and spoke on the Oregon question, claiming all of Oregon and opposing the plan of negotiation with Great Britain about Oregon, in order to afford her an opportunity to set up a claim to our soil. He saw nothing in the late news that should induce us to alter our course as to Oregon. The Queen's speech was peaceful, only calling for a little more military preparation.

As to the McLeod case, he said that, to be sure, McLeod, was acquitted; but then he was defended by the United States. It had been stated in the other House (by Mr C. J. Ingersoll) that the government paid the counsel a fee of $5000 on the occasion—a fact which was before unknown.

Mr Webster here remarked, "It is false whoever asserts it!"

Mr Dickinson said he was very happy to hear it; and went on to speak of participation of the general government in that matter, and appealed to Mr Webster to confirm or deny his statement.

Mr Webster said he would not interrupt the honorable senator now, but he would ask him upon what authority he made the statements.

Mr D. said he did not wish to misrepresent the honorable gentleman, and he then yielded the floor to go into executive session. After being so engaged for nearly an hour the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE. The House went into Committee of the whole on the River and Harbor Bill, and after a long debate the Committee rose, and shotrly after adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

IN SENATE. The Senate was engaged (for an hour or more) in debating a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the *Sault de St. Marie*. This was passed over on the motion of Mr Breese, to give Mr Dickinson an opportunity to go on with his speech upon the Oregon question.

Mr Dickinson recommenced his remarks with a reference to the statement of Mr Ingersoll, in the House, concerning the payment of a fee by the administration to the counsel which defended McLeod. He said that he believed that this charge was not supported by the facts; but he read a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr Spencer, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, in which he was charged to see that the prisoner was furnished with able and eminent counsel for his defence, &c.

Mr. Dickinson closed at two o'clock, and then Mr Dayton rose, and moved that this question be postponed until two weeks from next Monday.—He observed, in support of this motion, that there were some sixty bills which had been passed by the other House, and were awaiting the action of the Senate. The character of the late news, so decidedly pacific, had also its influence upon his mind in determining him from any desire to hurry on this thing to a conclusion.

Mr Allen gave his views upon the character of the news at length. He thought the professions of British ministers in parliament were not to be taken as affording any indications of the intentions of the British government. It was not the habit of that government to inform its opponents of its hostil intentions. He looked upon what was called the pacific tone of the British newspapers in nearly the same light. If any consequence at all was to be attached to those demonstrations, they were to be construed to mean exactly the reverse of what they seemed.

The feature of this news was the revival in more authoritative shape of that project, first broached in a Paris journal, and now caught up and enforced by the principal papers of London, of setting a European prince over the people of Mexico. He was opposed to any such distant postponement as this. It would look like cowering before the power of England, and would have a bad moral effect upon the People of this country.

Mr Cass said he did not rise to make a war speech. He should not utter the word "inevitable" while he was up. As to the news from Europe, he must say this, that is seemed to him that one of the effects of steam power was that the affairs of nations were made to vibrate with the arrival and departure of mail steam ships.—Why should our deliberations waver hither and thither with the receipt of news?

The result of the debate was that the Senate refused to postpone and went into executive session.

IN HOUSE. Mr T. B. King reported from the Naval Committee, a bill for the re-organization of the Navy Department, which was read twice and ordered to be printed.

The committee of the whole was then formed, and the harbor and river appropriation bill taken up. The pending question was on the amendment proposing the appropriation of $250,000 for a canal around the Muscle Shoals of Tennessee river. Mr Payne of Alabama made a speech against the whole bill.

He was followed by Mr Brinkerhoff of Ohio, who was understood to defend it. The committee than rose, and on motion of Mr Brodhelld of Pa., the House passed a joint resolution conferring upon the Secretary of State authority to send to the French government a number of books in return for a certain number presented by it to our own. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

IN SENATE. The Oregon question was taken up.

The following is Mr Colquitt's proposition for the amendment of the Joint Resolution for the terminating the Joint Convention. It provides—

That notice be given, in terms of the treaty, for abrogating the Convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th October, 1818, and continued by the Convention of 1827, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, unless the President, in his discretion, shall consider it expedient to defer it to a later period.

Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, That it is earnestly desired that the long-standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon territory, be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquilize the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries.

Mr Webster, after alluding to the importance of an expression of opinion on this subject, by the Senate, in reference to the interests of the business community, which were suffering by the state of suspense, inquired whether the Senator from Kentucky (Mr Crittenden) had determined to accept the propositions of the Senator from Georgia, (Mr Colquitt.)

Mr Crittenden had determined, he said, to accept the first one; and he would accept the other with some qualifications. But he would enable the Senator from Georgia to offer his entire proposition. He did not deem it important whether we acted immediately or not. There was a great desire that action should take place, to-day, in order that the result may be transmitted by the steamer, but he did not see its importance

Mr Webster did not differ a hair's breadth in opinion from the Senator from Kentucky, as to the propriety of the course that he proposed.—He (Mr W.) should vote for both of the propositions of the Senator from Georgia. He went on to say that the exercise of the treaty right to give the notice was no just cause of offence, but the circumstances attending it were to be considered.

Mr Breese, Mr Hannegan, and Mr Allen, opposed the amendment of Mr Colquitt.

Mr Breese, declared that he did not wish the President to negotiate any further.

He wished the notice to be given and the measures proposed by the President to be passed.

At the end of the year, we would see whether we had the nerve to maintain our rights.

Mr Allen, in the course of the debate, asserted that the President's views and determination to assert our title to the whole territory up to 54 40 had undergone no variation.

Mr Calhoun said it was now evident if not before, that the point in controversy was, whether this question should be settled by arms, or by negotiation and compromise.

It was not the most important question that had ever been brought before the American people since the Revolution. He dwelt on the importance of an early expression of the opinion of the Senate upon it.

Mr Cass said the resolutions could not take any thing from the constitutional power of the President. What should we think if the British Parliament should propose a compromise?

What right have we to suppose that the British government would heed their invitation; and if they did, would they ever agree to compromise on the 49th? Did any one believe that they would? On the other hand, he had never heard the first American say he would yield an inch South of 49.

The resolution might as well come from the City Council of Washington. It would do no good either in a commercial or political point of view.

As to the expressions of Sir R. Peel the Queen's speech, and even the remark at the close of Mr Buchanan's correspondence, they meant nothing but "may you live a thousand years."

Sir R. Peel's language was the most peculiar and extraordinary specimen of diplomacy he ever met with. If Sir R. Peel was sincere in his expression, he was bound to recall Mr Pakenham.

He had anticipated difficulty when he saw the President's Message. His fear had increased.

Unless Great Britain should make a more liberal offer than she has done, the difficulty would never be settled. He, as a 54th part of the Senate would stand between it and the President.

Mr Breese moved an adjournment. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

FRIDAY, Feb, 27.

The Senate having adjourned from Thursday to Monday, the House of Representatives was alone in session on Friday. The business, however, was confined to the private calendar, many bills on which were dispose of. An attempt was made to take up the report of the Committee of Elections in the case from New Jersey. but it was unsuccessful.

By Mr Sawtell: The petition of P. R. Hazeltine and 54 others, ship owners, masters, and citizens of Belfast, State of Maine, asking Congress to purchase the monument located in Belfast Bay, and now owned by Otha Abbot, Esq., for the use of the government, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

McCrate presented the petition of William McLoon and 68 others, asking for an appropriation to buoy out Muscle Ridge channel in the State of Maine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Dunlap: The petition of John McCurdy and 51 other citizens of Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, asking an appropriation for the erection of a wire suspension bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, Va.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

The Senate did not sit.

IN HOUSE. Personal explanations were made by Messrs. Lewis of S. C., and Wentworth of Illinois, in respect to remarks made by them yesterday, relative to the bill for the relief of Orris Corsby.

The House then took up the private calendar. Nothing of the slightest general importance was done.

A post office has been established at Argyle, Penobscot County, and G. J. Newton appointed Post-master, which office will be opened the first of April next.

Sir Robert Peel being in the neighborhood of Ipswich, on a visit, the people flocked to the church on Sunday expecting to here the "Prime Minister."

A printer's money, says the Alton Union, may commonly be found securely stowed away in his subscriber's pockets.

"OUR NEXT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR."

The Bath Inquirer of the 4th instant contains a very just and sensible article under the above caption. The time is fast drawing near, when the democratic party will be called upon to make a selection of some one of its numerous distinguished members, as its candidate for the office of Governor at the ensuing election. It is therefore, highly proper that the subject should, at this time, be brought to the consideration of the party, in order that the matter may be freely canvassed, and by an interchange of views before hand, a degree of unanimity insured to the deliberations of the convention, when holden, auspicious of the triumphant success of the nominee. The Inquirer says:

A gubernatorial candidate, to secure the confidence of the people (which is the basis of true popularity) must in the first place be an honest man, and an honest politician. His private character must be unsullied, and his political reputation above reproach, or even suspician. He must be one who has never been connected with any of the numerous and contemptible factions of small politicians, which infest almost every county But one, on the contrary, who has ever pursued a straight forward, high minded and honorable political cource, never in the slightest deviating from the path of political rectitude, or prostituting his influence to accomplish base or unworthy objects.

In the second place, he must be a man of intellect and intelligence. The duties pertaining to the governor's office, are high and responsible, and its incumbent should be a man who would give it dignity and character, We hope the time is past, if indeed it ever existed, when the gubernatorial chair will be sought simply to do honor, or to the man who is to occupy it, or the clique which supports him. Such a thing is in the highest degree degrading to the reputation of the state at home, and to its character abroad.

A right discharge of the duties pertaining to the office, absolutely requires the exercise of rare abilities, and the man who is required to perform them, should possess the necessary resources to enable him to discharge them with credit to himself, and honor to his constituency.

A man of the character and qualifications we have indicated, would be popular with the people and would command their cordial and hartz support. We trust therefore, that the convention which is to nominate a democratic candidate for governor, will be influenced in its action by no narrow or selfish considerations, nor feelings of sectional pride, nor false views of political expediency; but will, on the contrary, duly appreciate the importance of the work reposed in it, and discharge its duties with a single eye to the public good.

It will be readily inferred, from what we have said, that we discard the notion that any man has a claim to the nomination, or that any particular locality should be consulted more than another in making the selection of a candidate.

The office belongs to the people of the State, and it matters not where the candidate for it resides, provided he is in every respect qualified to discharge its duties.

THE TARIFF.

Now that the debate on the Oregon resolutions has terminated in the House, we look with confidence to that body for an immediate and careful consideration of the important subjects relating to our internal and domestic interests. Nearly three months of the session have already passed away, and it is high time that our Representatives should take hold of these questions in good earnest.

The revision of the Tariff will now command, as it eminently deserves, a prominent place in the deliberations of Congress. The new Bill, which the Secretary of the Treasury has been preparing with much care, has been presented to the Committee of ways and means, and will soon be introduced into the House. It is understood that the bill abolishes *minimums* and specific duties, and adopts the *ad volorem* principle throughout. This is precisely what sound policy requires and what the democracy of the country expect. The object of levying duties on importations should be to create a revenue adequate to defray the expenses of the government economically administered. In the application of this principle, discrimmattons may well be made, but with a view to raise revenue, and not to afford a bounty to any particular interest. The President in his recent message, very justly remarks that 'the government in theory, knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some, favors and privileges, which all others may not enjoy." Whatever *protection* may accrue in adjusting the scale of duties, should be extended so far as practicable, to every branch of industry, favoring none to the exclusion of the rest. This is the doctrine of the Administration, and commends itself most favorably to the friends of impartial rights among all parties.

The Tariff of '42, is based upon a different principle. It bestows favors to some at the expense of others, and imposes burdens upon those who are the least able to bear them. Its discriminations are in favor of capital instead of industry, building up the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the producer. The aid given to capital is direct and positive, while that which accrues to labor is incidental, and in fact dependant upon the stimulus which is given to capital. The maxim upon which it is based, and the arguments by which it is defended are in substance, 'let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor.' In other words, let the government foster the manufacturing interests, to enable them to develope the resources and increase the wealth of the country, and by this process, the laborer will find abundance of employment, and an ample and sure return for the equivalent which he renders. This has been the doctrine of British protection, which is now shaken to its centre, and its fruits are now seen in the wretched and restless state of British subjects. The same doctrine has its advocates and worshippers this side of the Atlantic, and if pursued with the same tenacity and to the same extent by this government, would measurably cripple the energies of our population, and reduce the condition of the day laborer to that of a mere serf.

But we have no fears of such a result in this country. "The sceptre has departed from Judah." The old maxims and policy of the restrictive system are fast giving way, to the more liberal and impartial spirit of the age. The lordly, overgrown capitalist who has been pampered supported by them, will continue to cling to them "with hooks of steel." The pensioned Senator will continue to make high sounding speeches, in and out of Congress, in favor of "protection to American industry." The press, whose existence depends upon the nod and caprice of those who slaves they are, will continue to scatter their delusions, and disseminate the spacious arguments of exploded theories. But all these will not be able to resist the progress of free enquiry and liberal principles. The doctrine of free trade is fast gaining the ascendancy in the old as well as the new world. At first the progress was slow and almost imperceptible. 'But' in the language of Macauley, "time advances, facts accumulate, doubts arise. Faint glimpses of truth begin to appear, and shine more and more unto the perfect day. The highest intellects, like the tops of mountains, are the first to catch and reflect the dawn. They are bright, while the level below is still in darkness. But soon the light, which at first illuminated only the loftiest eminences, descends on the plain, and penetrates to the deepest valley. First comes hints, then fragments of systems, then defective systems, then complete and harmonious systems. The sound opinion, held for a time by one bold speculator, becomes the opinion of a small minority, of a strong minority, of majority, of mankind." [Eastern Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 10, 1846.

We publish the following communication by particular request of the writer, who thinks that injustice was done Mr. Lawton by the article over the signature of "Sententia," published in the last number of the Democrat. We did not hear Mr. Lawton's Lecture, and cannot judge whether "Sententia" done him injustice or not; but the article was from the pen of one who did hear Mr. Lawton, and one to whom, from the circumstances, we should be unwilling to ascribe selfish motives or biased opinions, but on the contrary, we believe the best of motives governed him in offering his strictures to the public. He is one that can defend himself, and maintain his positions, or we mistake his metal.

The allusions, in the article below, we are sorry to see. They are in bad taste, and worse temper. The writer has our esteem and good wishes, but we candidly confess that we never knew a good cause promoted and benefitted permanently by the use of such means. He has too heavy a charge of shot in proportion to his powder, and, in his excitement, has discharged his piece, at "half-cock," without care or caution whether it hit friend or foe, or burst and kicked himself over.

We are willing to admit anonymous articles into our columns, when written in the spirit and couched in the language that one honorable man would be willing to use to or in the hearing of another; but, from obvious reasons, shall hereafter adopt it as a rule to be carried out literally, to insert no article, of the character of the annexed, unless the name of the writer is appended thereto. To this, we believe no honorable, high-minded, individual will object. If their peculiar views and sentiments shall then meet the approbation of the reading public, they will receive the reward. If, on the contrary, they do not find favor, the public will attribute them to the right source.

For the Democrat.

FRIEND MILLETT,—Dear Sir—I notice in the last paper a communication signed "Sententia," containing some critical remarks in reference to the Temperance Meeting recently holden in this place. As a friend to truth and justice I must beg leave to say, that the general sentiment of that communication does not reflect the true opinion of the audience present on that occasion, either in relation to the speaker, Mr. Lawton, or to the Temperance Cause in general.—The spirit of the article has too much of the "Good Lord" "Good Devil," policy in it. It looks suspicious, to say the least, to see a critic justify the end, and find fault with the means, simply the manner of attaining it.

"Sententia" says that a large portion of Mr. Lawton's Address was made up of "low anecdotes," "low invective," and "vile epithets." All this is said.—Such a scorching rebuke, if deserved, ought to come from a source of great purity and dignity, and I presume it did; and not from an individual who is simply able to utter words of "learned length and thundering sound." But let us compare somethings with somethings, and see if *some things* may not be as objectionable as others. Was it "low invective" for the speaker to allude to the Fable of the Ass dancing among the chickens and singing out for "every one to take care of himself?" Or was it a "vile epithet," a "low invective," for him to allude to the chicken that had been hatched with two sets of feet—the one set directed one way and the other in an opposite direction. Men's opinions differ on such matters, it is true, but I suppose there were but few present at the meeting who would pronounce such allusions "vile invective," "low epithets," and the like. And I apprehend that there may be things far more objectionable than such "vile epithets." For my own part I should much rather be accused, by certain critics, of using "low anecdotes," and even "vile epithets," in any case, than to be accused of uttering and delivering and delivering in public an Address on Education, or any other subject, *as my own*, which had been written and previously delivered by another. There is no accounting for taste, but really, I should much rather be accused of using "low anecdotes," &c., than to be accused of palming off *as my own*, upon an audience, a Poem which had been written by another, and published months before. Now men's judgements differ in these matters, and I am not disposed to quarrel with "Sententia," because he might prefer the latter to the former course; for he should not be blamed for an "honest difference of opinion."

But, sir, permit me to remark at the hazzard of using a "low anecdote," or a "vile epithet," that the critic who would aspire to so high an eminence in literary fame as to commit a literary larceny, is in danger of finding himself in the condition of the Ass in the Fable of the "Ass and Lion's Skin." The Ass, although clothed in the Lion's skin, was known by his braying, but more particularly by his "long ears."—Is it not possible that certain critics may be discovered by the same mark? But, sir, discovered or not, I leave it to you to say, as you have recently had some experience in these things, which is the worse man, or the baser hypocrite, he who uses "vile anecdotes," "low epithets," and "low invective," or he who filches another's literary productions and passes them *for his own*. "Vile epithets" are bad, wretched, whether they are made or imagined,—

> "But far more wretched yet,
> Is he who makes his meal on others wit;
> 'Tis changed, no doubt, from what it was before,
> His rank digestion makes it wit no more:
> Wit passed thro' him no longer is the same,
> For food digested takes another name."

In relation to Washingtonians having changed their position, it is a mistake. They all hold to the doctrine of Moral Suasion for the men who drink ardent spirit. They always have, and do so now. They have not nor do they now attempt a Temperance Reformation among these men in any other way. So the paragraph that asserts this to be the case, is erroneous. This critic has a "gun that shoots all around the tree." Hear him. "Then, they did not assail the business of the retailer although it was then and is now a *nefarious business*." "Nefarious business," that's a honied and not a "*vile*" epithet. Nefarious, means "wicked," "abominable," "infamous." Strange how words change from "vile" to virtuous by coming from different mouths. I assert that Mr. Lawton used no term in his Lecture so repugnant or offensive as this during the day he was here. R.

BRUTAL FIGHT—ANOTHER VICTIM.

A duel was fought, about two weeks since, in Richmond, Va., between John H. Pleasants, Editor of the Richmond Star, and Thomas Ritchie, Jr., Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, which resulted in the death of the former.

We find the following history of the brutal fight in our exchange papers. It appears that the quarrel began or had its origin in newspaper squibs, and had gone to such an extent that Mr. Pleasants thought it time to bring the matter to a crisis. He therefore sent a request to Mr. Ritchie to meet him at a specified place and hour across the river from Richmond with side arms. Mr. Ritchie sent word back that he could not consent to settle the matter in that way.—Mr. Pleasants then sent him word that the matter must be settled, and in that way.

Mr. Ritchie then prepared himself with a revolver of six barrels, two dueling pistols, and a horseman's short sword, and repaired to the place designated, at the time named.

Mr. Pleasants, who had not arrived, wore two (or four—there is doubt about this) common pistols and a sword-cane. A friend of Mr. Pleasants approached Mr. Ritchie, and said to him, that he thought the difficulty might be settled if the latter would do one thing, and that was, to acknowledge that he believed Mr. Pleasants to be a brave man. Mr. Ritchie replied that once he could have done this; but now, Mr. Pleasants having called him there, and not having appeared himself, he could not make such an acknowledgement. Mr. Pleasants' friend then informed him that he presumed he would have to fight. Mr. Ritchie replied, very well, he had come there to meet Mr. Pleasants. The friend of the latter left the spot and went to his principal, who was not far off. Soon after this, Mr. Pleasants appeared approaching Mr. Ritchie, considerably in advance of the two friends who had accompanied him to the spot. As he approached at a rapid pace, Mr. Ritchie fired successively his two dueling pistols, resting each on his left arm, drawn up in an angle for that purpose. He then presented his revolver, and fired either four or five of its barrels. After he had fired first upon Mr. Pleasants, the latter drew and fired thrice without effect, all the time rushing up to Mr. Ritchie, and when near enough he struck him with his sword cane, when the scabbard flew off, and Mr. Ritchie struck up the blade or spear with his short sword—in doing which he received the point of Mr. Pleasants' spear in the corner of his mouth, cutting upwards a slight gash.

Mr. Pleasants then fell, having received five wounds from the pistol shots of his antagonist, if not one from his short sword. One ball raked across the back of his left hand, carrying away all the muscles and tendons leading to the fingers; another passed through the fleshy part of his left arm, half way up from the elbow to the shoulder; another entered the left breast and ranged round under the arm; a fourth entered the left groin and proved mortal. The fifth wound was in the right thigh, either by a ball or thrust from the short sword above alluded to. It is thought to have been from the latter. He lingered a few days and died.

The New York Commercial says, "that two such heathens are evidently unfit to have the management of journals in a Christian land," and we heartily agree with the sentiment.

RECABITISM.—A Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabits was opened and organized at Norway Village a week ago last Friday evening, under the name of the *Pennesseassee Tent*, No. 13 of Maine Division.

The origin of the Order may be learned by referring to the 35th chapter of Jeremiah, where it will be seen that the Rechabites were the descendants of Rechab, and were "commanded to drink no wine,"—which command they faithfully obeyed, and received a promise of mercy, and that their posterity should not fail, as a reward for their obedience. The fundamental principle of the Institution is total abstinence from all that intoxicates.

The Norway Tent, we see, have adopted the Aboriginal name of that beautiful sheet of water which lies about a mile west of the Village, as the name of their Tent. Success attend them.

Victuals and Drink.—Married, in Cayhuga North, Mr. James Wittles to Miss Mary Jane Drink.

The Mormons Emigrating.—Some twelve hundred of the Mormons, including the Twelve, the High Council, and all the principal men of the church, and about one hundred females, have already crossed the river, and are on their way to their new homes in the distant West. The plan of emigration is as follows:

"The present company is designed as a pioneer corps. It will progress about five hundred miles westward, where it will halt, build up a village, and put in spring crops. Here it will remain until the emigrants who start in the spring come up, when another pioneer company will start for a point about five hundred miles further west, where another village will be built up, and a fall crop put in. In the spring the company remaining behind will move on to this second station, and the pioneers march on five hundred miles further, and repeat the same operations as before."

THE RAIL ROAD.

We are informed, says the Portland Argus, that ground will be broken on our Rail Road to the St. Lawrence, by May next—and also that the Canadians will commence their end of the Road at the same time. The preliminary arrangements are going on with vigor, and every thing "gives signs" of a prosperous issue to the enterprise.

Negotiation. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states that at a Cabinet Council held the 25th ult., it was determined to submit another offer to Great Britain on the basis of the 49th degree, "with other conditions of which I am not at present apprised." A proposition to this effect he says is now on its way to England.

A son older than his Father. It is stated that an uxorious lady, living near Berlin, in Prussia, who has only attained the age 103 years, has just contracted a fourth marriage with a youth of 70. But the cream of the joke is, that among the children which the bride brought to her new husband was a boy of 83.

Bennett, of the New York Herald, has obtained a verdict of $50 from the fellow that attempted to cowhide him lately.

Washington's Birth Day. A correspondent suggests to us that the anniversary of Whshington's birth day really falls this year upon the twenty-third instead of the twenty second. As a kind of proof that his suggestion is correct, he sends us the following paragraph Richmond Times.

"George Washington was born Feb. 11th 1732, old style. The old style in this almanac is in column the 11th, which corresponds with the 23d new style. The 22d is generally celebrated for his birth day, and up to 1800 was perfectly correct, 11 days only being allowed between the two styles, but now nearly 12 days may be allowed."

Massachusetts, through her land agents has disposed of one hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and forty-six acres of her public lands in Maine during the year 1845. The quantity of land remaining in Maine, belonging to Massachusetts, is estimated at two millions and five hundred thousand acres.

Another Democratic Senator in Congress has been secured. On the 16th ult. the Legislature of Louisiana, by a majority of 32 votes, chose Solomon U. Downs to be a U S Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1847, to succeed Alexander Barrow, whig. Mr D. is U S district attorney.

A new post office has been established at Etna Centre, and Timothy B. Carter Esq, appointed Post Master.

TWO SEA SERPENTS!

There has been an increase in the family of Marine Serpents. Capt. Lawson, of schr. Empire, of Snow Hill, Maryland, relates the following narrative, the circumstances of which occurred last week, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles.

Capt. Lawson was at the time in charge of the wheel, when his vessel grated upon something, which he supposed to be a wreck, from the fact that a dark looking object, resembling at first glance a rusty spar, was at the same time seen, standing erect, immediately by the side, and above the railing. Soon however, it was discovered by a moving body, with a head and mouth, which was plainly marked by a reddish color along the side or about the jaws, and the captain, with much alarm, concluded that he was really and truly, instead of going over a wreck, himself, the real "Sea Serpent."

After the schooner had passed over him, it was observed that there were two in company. The one first seen raised himself above the water some 10 or 20 feet, and exhibited a body in length as near as could be ascertained, full sixty feet. About ten feet from the head there commenced a swell as large as a barrel, covered at stated distances with nearly pointed projections, and reached in length about ten feet and then ended quite abruptly, where the body again assumed its regular form, which was, the captain thinks, about the circumference of a schooner's spar.

The full length of the serpent, or whatever it may have been, was judged to be some hundred feet, its head small in proportion to the body. The wind being light, the two were seen together, to the leeward, for full half an hour, seemingly amusing themselves by alternately raising upon the top of the water, and then sinking again beneath the surface; their heads, whenever above the water, was always observed pointing towards the east.

To this statement, substantially, Capt. Lawson as well as his hands are ready to make oath, as the opportunity presented gave them every chance to see, and make comparatively correct estimates.

CANADA FRONTIER. *Trouble brewing.* The accession of a *military* Governor in Canada has called forth expressions of regret in various quarters, and we fear this union of the military and civil government of that province will produce serious results. The last Niagary Chronicle narrates several attempts to get up a frontier agitation. Col. Kerby, collector of the customs at Fort Erie, has been fired upon in the vicinity of his residence. Two persons have been held to bail, on the American as well as the Canadian side, to take their trial for attempting to destroy the steam ferry boat which plies between Fort Erie and Black Rock. It appears that no less than five attempts have been made to destroy this vessel—two by boring holes through the bottom and three by placing large quantities of gunpowder in the fire wood.—N. Y. Sun.

A NEW COMPANY. A joint stock rumor company, it is said, is about to be established in Washington City, of which a lineal descendant of the famous Baron Manchausen is to be the President. The objects of the institution will be to collect as many as possible of the rumors which float about the national metropolis, and to spread them as soon as possible to all parts of the the country. It is supposed, from some little experience already had, that it will be made a most flourishing and profitable business.

☞A baptism occurred in the upper part of Philadelphia county, on Sunday last, which was a little remarkable for an incident that occurred during the cere mony. The subject had been known pretty generally for his backslidings, and his conversion was hailed and commented upon with much rejoicing by the clergyman and his flock, but imagine their surprise on learning that while the sinner was receiving the ordinance of immersion, he had stolen the pastors' watch!

GERMANY AND AMERICA. The Oregon correspondence between Messrs Buchanan and Pakenham has been translated into German and published in pamphlet form in Berlin.—The opinion there is so favorable to our claim, that the title of the pamphlet is "The clear and unquestionable title of the United States to the whole of Oregon."

FIRST RATE. The following toast, says the Trumbull Democrat, was recently given at a "darkee" celebration down South.

"*Massa Kashus M Klay*—de friend ob de kulled poppylatiom—aldough he hab a wite skin, he hab also a berry brack heart, which 'titles him to de universal 'steam of dis 'semly.

The end of all government, says Barlow, is the happiness of the whole community; and whenever it does not secure that, it is a bad government, and it is time it *was altered*. That was not the whig maxim in case of Rhode Island.

By order of the Emperor of Russia, from the 1st of January no Jew will be allowed to be distinguished by any particular article of dress; they are then to assume, without exception, the usual dress of other inhabitants, or the Russian national costume.

In England, a female named Alice McQueen aged 55, and of immense property, has been put under restraint on account of insanity, which manifests itself in the belief that she lives in a coffin with a dead body!

Why are bakers the poorest men in creation? Because they *knead* bread.

REMARKABLE CURE OF A DANGEROUS COUGH BY THE USE OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM.

Messrs Ingraham & Havens, in a letter dated Cato 4 corners, N. Y., Aug, 1844, writes: "We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the Medicine, must say with astonishing success.—A few days since a young gentleman of this town called and wanted a bottle of Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take that, or anything else,—he must die. He however took a bottle, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again, very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam, he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly."

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In Farmington, Mr. Ephraim F. Wellman, to Miss Mary Jane Dow, both of Strong.
In Searsmont, Mr. Albert H. Hodgman, of Camden, to Miss Elizabeth K. Dyer.

DIED.

In Woodstock, Jan. 26th, Philantha Billings, child of Mr. John Billings, aged 5 years.
In Rumford, Ezra Smith, Esq., aged 82.
In Canton, Hart B. Keene, aged 21.
In West Minot, Miranda, wife of Cyrus Bridgham, Esq., aged 43.
In North Yarmouth, Nehemiah Porter, aged 86.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting JACOB NEWTON on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting, as I have made suitable provision for said Newton at my house, in Dixfield, in pursuance with my agreement with the town of Dixfield. PETER AUSTIN.
Dixfield, March 9, 1846. 41

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, M

PROBATE NOTICES.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the premises, on Saturday, the eleventh day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., so much of the Real Estate of the late Joseph Ricker, of Peru, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said Real Estate consists of the Homested containing one acre and fifteen rods, with the buildings thereon, situated in Peru. Five Pews in the Methodist Chapel in said Peru.

Also—The reversion of the Widow's Dower in said property.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Administrator.
Peru, March 3, 1846 44

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling-house of Elias M. Carter, in Bethel, on Saturday, the eleventh day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property belonging to the heirs of Timothy Carter, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof on interest for the benefit of said heirs, viz:—

Two sixth parts in common and undivided of Lot numbered 93 in the Second Division of Lots in Rumford in said County, commonly called the Hall Farm.

EBENEZER EAMES, Guardian.
Bethel, March 3, 1846. 44

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Monday, the 13th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., the Homested Farm on which Cyprian Stevens now lives in Paris, in said County, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Sale on the premises, and terms then made known.

Also—at the same time, certain Farming utensils, as plows, carts, harrows, scythes, &c. and some household furniture and cooking utensils.

THOMAS HILL, } Guardian of
} said Stevens.
Paris, March 3, 1846. 44

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

William Frost, 3d, Administrator of the estate of **Thomas J. Everett,** late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2nd account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
41* Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of **Deborah K. Hall,** Widow of **Eldridge G. Hall,** late of Peru, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
41 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

William W. Hobbs & Catharine Hobbs, Executors of the last Will and Testament of **William Hobbs,** late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
41 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of **John Leavett,** Administrator with the Will annexed of **Israel Paul,** late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the Real Estate for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
44 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Daniel Cary, Guardian of **Ezra C. Bradford,** of Turner, in said county, a minor, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said minor,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
44 Copy—Attest. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

Richard T. Lurvey, Administrator of the estate of **William Cotton,** late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, having presented his fourth account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
41 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ROSWELL H. ADLEY,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to LEVI BROWN.
March 3, 1846 41

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Farnum Jewett, Administrator of the estate of **Phineas Wood,** late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; also his private claim against said deceased; and also the Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying that her Dower may be assigned her in the Real Estate of her late husband:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
*38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

William S. Allen, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament and Codicil of **Samuel Allen,** late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said William S. Allen give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
*44 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Ebenezer True, one of the persons named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Martha A. True,** late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Ebenezer True give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
44 Copy—Attest. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ASA KIMBALL,

late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSEPH G. SWAN.
March 3, 1846. 44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JAMES SMALL,

late of Newry, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CYRUS SMALL.
March 3, 1846. *44

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, CALVIN WHITMAN, of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, on the fourth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty, conveyed to Joel Barrows, then of Hebron aforesaid, in fee and in mortgage, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Paris, in said County, being all the lands and real estate described in the deed of one Sylvester Besse to said Whitman of even date with said Mortgage and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 59—page 132,—said Mortgage being recorded in said Registry, Book 59—page 137, to which reference may be had for a particular description of the premises And whereas, the said Barrows, on the sixth day of July, now last past, assigned and transferred his interest and right in the premises to Ozias Millett, of Leeds, in the County of Kennebec, the undersigned:—I, the said Millett, hereby give notice, that said Whitman has neglected, and failed, to fulfil the conditions of said Mortgage, and the same has been broken, whereby I claim to have possession of said premises for and in consequence of condition broken, in order to foreclose said Mortgage, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

OZIAS MILLETT.
June 5th, 1845. *ar3w44

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris for and within the County of Oxford the third Tuesday of December, 1845, by adjournment—

WE the undersigned respectfully represent to your Honors that the County road as now travelled from Andover line through Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, and Letter B to New Hampshire line—also the County road as travelled from or near J. J. Bragg's in Letter B where it intersects the road from Andover to New Hampshire line, through Letter B. and Number Five, First Range, to the North line of said Number Five (known as the Megalloway road)—also the road from the North line of Holmes which intersects the Cous road in Letter B.—all of said roads are out of repair and unsafe, and public good requires that they should be made good roads for carriages We therefore request your Honors to assess a sufficient tax on said townships, viz:—Andover North Surplus, Letter C Surplus, Letter B Number Five First Range, as will put all of said roads in good repair for carriages, &c.

As in duty bound, &c.

JOHN LOMBARD & 5 others.
Andover, Dec. 1, 1845.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss Court of County Commissioners, December Term, 1845, by adjournment

ON the foregoing Petition, the Commissioners being satisfied that the Petitioners ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, Ordered, That said Petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published six weeks successively in the Age, printed at Augusta in the County of Kennebec, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication in each of said papers to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of May next, that all person interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.
A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.
6w41 Attest—J. G. COLE, CLERK.

Bethel Academy.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the second Wednesday in March. It will consist of two departments, a Male and Female, and all the Branches will be taught and all the advantages which are afforded in the highest schools and seminaries of the large towns and cities. MR. and MRS. BARKER have been engaged as Preceptor and Preceptress, who will receive the aid of Assistants in both departments it necessary, and from their long experience in teaching, the Trustees feel assured that all reasonable expectations will be realized.

Terms per Quarter, from $2,50 to $3,00.
French, including speaking the language, Extra, $2.
Drawing, do. $2 Landscape and Flower painting, do. $2. Mezzotint, do. $1.
Board in good families from $1, to $1,25, per week.
WM. FRYE, Secretary
Bethel Feb 1-46. 3w43

Treasurer's Notice,—Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of Land and other Real Estate in the Town of Byron, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the Taxes assessed on the Real Estate in said Town for the year 1844, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by William Thomas, Collector of said Town for the year 1844 and deficient highway for 1843, and the following are the sums which remain unpaid, viz:—

Andrew Brown, Agent.

No. of Lot.	No. of Range	No. of Acres	Value.	Tax.
			$	$ c.
4	1	100	45	62
5	1	100	45	62
14	1	100	15	21
8	1	100	10	14
10	1	100	15	21
11	1	100	15	21
12	1	100	10	14
4	2	100	40	54
5	2	100	45	62
6	2	100	40	54
12	2	100	10	14
13	2	100	15	21
14	2	100	10	14
15	2	100	10	14
3	3	100	40	54
4	3	100	45	62
5	3	100	30	40
12	3	100	15	21
13	3	100	15	21
14	3	100	10	14
15	3	100	30	40
3	4	100	45	62
4	4	100	45	62
5	4	100	30	40
6	4	100	30	40
7	4	100	30	40
8	4	100	20	27
11	4	100	45	62
12	4	100	30	40
13	4	100	100	1 49
14	4	100	100	1 49
15	4	100	10	14
3	5	100	40	54
4	5	100	40	54
7	5	100	30	41
8	5	100	15	21
9	5	100	15	21
10	5	100	20	27
3	6	100	40	54
4	6	100	15	21
5	6	100	15	21
9	6	100	30	41
3	7	100	40	54
4	7	100	40	54
5	7	100	40	54
6	7	100	40	54
7	7	100	15	21
10	7	100	15	21
11	7	100	10	15
12	7	100	15	21
13	7	100	10	14
14	7	100	15	21
15	7	100	10	14
2	8	100	30	41
3	8	100	30	41
4	8	100	45	61
6	8	100	45	61
9	8	100	40	54
12	8	100	15	21

Andrew Brown, Agent.

No. of Lot.	No. of Range	No. of Acres	Village.	Tax.
			$	$ c.
13	8	100	20	27
14	8	100	30	41
15	8	100	35	48
7	9	100	10	14
2	9	100	10	14
3	9	100	40	54
4	9	100	40	54
5	9	100	40	54
12	9	100	20	27
13	9	100	30	41
14	9	100	40	54
1	10	100	40	54
3	10	100	40	54
6	10	100	50	68
13	10	100	15	21
14	10	100	15	21
1	11	100	15	21
6	11	100	20	27
2	12	100	20	27
10	12	100	14	14
2	13	100	15	21
6	14	100	15	21
8	15	100	30	41
10	15	100	20	27
11	15	100	10	14
5	16	100	40	54
8	16	100	20	27
11	16	100	20	27
3	16	100	15	21
3	17	100	40	54
5	17	100	15	21
12	17	100	12	17
1	18	100	15	21
2	18	100	15	21
3	18	100	30	41
4	18	100	10	14
5	18	100	15	21
6	18	100	40	54
11	18	100	12	10
15	18	100	30	41
2	19	100	12	17
3	19	100	40	54
4	19	100	40	54
5	19	100	40	54
6	19	100	40	54
7	19	100	40	54
12	19	100	10	14
1	20	100	10	14
2	20	100	10	14
3	20	283	40	54
4	20	217	40	54
5	20	105	40	54
6	20	194	40	54
7	20	182	40	54
8	20	170	40	54
9	20	158	15	21
1	21	153	20	27
2	21	141	40	54
3	13	100	45	61
6	12	100	35	49

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Deficient Highway for 1843
				$	$ c.	$ c.
John E. Stacy	5	13	100	100	1 35	
do	4	11	100	100		2 70
John Bradeen, farm,			100	150	2 03	4 32
E. Bubier,			100	60	08	88
Unknown,	3	10	100	60	81	
Wm. Simpson,	9	19	100	50	68	1 08
S. B. Ireland,	5	11	100	50	68	
Unknown,	4	17	100	50	68	
do	6	13	100	50	68	
do	5	10	100	50	60	

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE, Treasurer of Byron.
Feb. 10th, 1846. 3w43

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS CYRUS INGALLS, of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1837, by his Deed of Mortgage of that date, conveyed to me, the subscriber, a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in said Denmark and lying on the easterly side of Granger Pond, and being the same land said Ingalls purchased of Parson Pingree by deed dated August 8th, 1836, containing about ten and one half acres, more or less. Also another lot numbered fifty, on plan and survey made by Isaiah Ingalls, late of Bridgton, in the month of March, A. D. 1809, situated in said Denmark, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less,—the above Mortgage Deed being recorded in Oxford Western District Registry, Book 18, Pages 292 & 293. And whereas the condition of the said Mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim possession of said mortgaged premises, and give this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided

NATHANIEL HEAD.
Denmark, February 4th, 1846. 41

Notice.

I hereby certify to the public in general that from this date I do hereby relinquish to my son, JOSEPH F. STOCKBRIDGE, his time, to act and trade for himself;—and that from this date I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay none of his debts.

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE.
Witness:—BENJAMIN POOR.
Byron, February 12th, 1846 3w13

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term of Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. B F. PARSONS, our late useful Teacher.

Students, who wish to board themselves, probably can obtain rooms as heretofore.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
Feb 9, 1846 3w42

Sheriff's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the several Coroners in the County of Oxford that he has been duly re-appointed and Commissioned as Sheriff of said County of Oxford.

O'NIEL W. ROBINSON.
Waterford, January 26th, 1846. *33

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill. 6mojune10

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. G. Marble, by note or account, must call on J. G. Cole and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, if they would save cost. J. G. MARBLE.
Paris, Jan. 5, 1846. tf 34

$1000 WANTED immediately in payment for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD VILLAGE, MAINE.

POETRY.

WHAT I DON'T LIKE TO SEE.

A NEW SONG.

AS SUNG BY E. M. DICKENSON, AT WELCH'S CIRCUS.

A song I'll sing now in jingle and rhymes,
About matters and things in these curious times;
A lesson to all I hope it will be,
When I sing you 'bout things that I don't like to see.
You may call me a quiz, you may call me a guy,
But I doesn't like things that look queer to the eye;
If you like them, that's nothing to me,
But there is some things that I don't like to see.

I don't like to see ladies all the time reading sonnets,
Romances and novels, or wear queer little bonnets,
Screw up their waists, and wear a tight sleeve,
And then, poor creatures, can't enjoy a good sneeze.
You may call me, &c.

I don't like to see little boys just from their mammar,
To think they are men when they smoke a cigar,
They had better be at home a playing with toys,
Than running the streets, exclaiming, "I'm one of the boys."
You may call me, &c.

I don't like to see dandies without any cash,
Promenade Broadway, cut quite a dash,
Stare at the ladies, look pretty and sweet,
Without a cent in their pocket, and nothing to eat.
You may call me, &c.

I don't like to see ladies want satins for dress,
When their husbands are bankrupts and in great distress,
They look much better at home washing up dishes,
Mend holes in their stockings, and their husbands' old—pantaloons.
You may call me, &c.

TOO MANY LOVERS WILL PUZZLE A MAID.

Young Susan had lovers so many, that she
Hardly knew on which to decide:
They all spoke sincerely, and promised to be
All worthy of such a sweet bride.
In the morning she'd gossip with William, and then
The noon would be spent with young Harry,
The evening with Tom; so amongst all the men,
She never could tell which to marry.
Heigh ho! I'm afraid
Too many lovers will puzzle a maid.

Now William grew jealous, and so went away;
Harry got tired of wooing;
And Tom having teazed her to fix on the day,
Received but a frown for so doing;
So 'mongst all her lovers, quite left in the lurch,
She pined every night on her pillow,
And meeting one day a pair going to church,
Turned away, and died under a willow.
Heigh ho! I'm afraid
Too many lovers will puzzle a maid.

POWER'S IRISH SERVANT.

One day, the Duke of Beaufort, and Count d'Orsay, with two or three other noblemen, dined in Albion street.

"Plaize what will I do for the soup, ma'am?" inquired the cook, thrusting her head into the drawing-room, about five minutes before the guests arrived.

"The soup?" echoed Mrs. Powers in astonishment.

"Yes, ma'am, the soup. I suppose you'll be for having some. Is it mock-turtle, or raal turtle, ma'am I'll be sending James for?"

"Why, you must be mad, Nora! How can you ask such a question? You know you made the soup yesterday. You put it into the great white basin, and"——

"Was that the soup, ma'am, in the great white basin?"

"You know it was, child."

"Bad luck to me, if I haven't thrown it down the sink thin! I thought it was dirty water!"

One night, the housemaid, who had never been to the theatre, was sent to see her master play Teddy the Tiler.

"Well, how did you like the play, Katty?" inquired her mistress, next morning.

"Och, ma'am, it was beautiful!—the finest ever I see! Many thanks to you ma'am, for trating me to that same."

"Did you see your master, Katty?"

"Indeed, an' I did, ma'am."

"And how did he look?"

"Och! like a raal gentleman, every inch, when he got out of his workin' clothes."

"And how did he act, Katty?"

"Why, truth be told, ma'am, I can't say much for his actin'. Pat Rooney, or Tim Flannigan, or any other Tiler, would have done just as he did. No offence, ma'am, but if I had'nt known it was the master, I shouldn't have taken it for actin'."

"But didn't he make you laugh, Katty?"

"Indeed, he didn't ma'am. My heart was too heavy for that!"

"Too heavy?"

"Troth was it, ma'am!"

"What do you mean, child?"

"Och! och! don't ax, ma'am, don't ax."

"Not ask?"

"You'd better not, ma'am—you'd better not—you won't if you are wise. Och! och!—such a handsome, such a good-natured lady—och! och!"

"I insist upon knowing what you mean this instant."

"Then, if I must speak, ma'am, the master's conduct was shameful!"

"Shameful!"

"Och, scandalous, ma'am, scandalous! May I die if he didnt kiss every lady he came near, *without mentioning the lap-dog.*"

AN IRISH HINT.

Some time ago, a young captain of the 36th regiment broke through the custom of giving the men in his company "something extra" for Christmas day's dinner—a privilege which the other companies enjoyed. On Christmas evening, Paddy Murphy, a private in the regiment was standing as sentinel at the barrack-gate, when the captain entered. Paddy gave him the salute due to a colonel, instead of that to a captain. The captain instead of overlooking Paddy's supposed blunder, stopped and asked him why he did so; and Paddy replied: "I like to give 'something extra' for Christmas day."

Poor Pat had a week's confinement for his *extra;* but the captain, at the week's end, rewarded his wit by giving the company "something extra" for a new year's dinner.

WELL ANSWERED. A person who suspected that a minister of his acquaintance was not truly a Calvinist, went to him and said—

"Sir, I am told that you are against the perseverance of the saints."

"Not I, indeed," answered he; "it is perseverance of the sinners that I oppose."

"But that is not satisfactory answer, sir.—Do you think that a child of God cannot fall very low, and yet be restored?"

He replied, "I think it will be very dangerous to make the experiment."

MARRIED OR UNMARRIED—GET MARRIED.

A European philosopher has furbished the world with some very interesting statistics, shewing the benefit of marriage-life. He says among unmarried men, at the ages of from thirty-five to forty-five, the average number of deaths are only eighteen. For forty-one bachellors who attain the age of forty, there are seventy-eight married men who do the same. As age advances the difference becomes more striking. At sixty, there are only twenty-two unmarried men alive for ninety-eight who have been married. At seventy, there are eleven bachelors to twenty-seven married men; and at eighty, there are nine married men for three single ones. Nearly the same rule holds good in relation to the female sex. Married women at the age of thirty, taken one with another, may expect to live thirty-six years longer; while for the unmarried, the expectation of life is only about thirty years. Of those who attain the age of forty-five, there are seventy-two married women for fifty-two single ladies. These data are the result of actual facts, by observing the difference of longevity between the married and unmarried.

RARE SPECIMEN OF HEROISM.

The following incident related by a French writer, is a remarkable instance of true heroism in a person of humble life. A nobleman in the neighborhood of Pontoise, who had a gangrene in his right arm, sent for a surgeon, who saw an absolute necessity of amputation; and having never performed such an operation, he sought, but in vain, for a dead body to practice upon, that he might succeed the better. No time was to be lost;—the surgeon had a father in prison for debt, whom he hoped to set at liberty with the fee he should receive for the amputation. In this perplexity, his brother, a peasant of the same village, offered him his arm for the experiment. Having performed on him, he succeeded afterwards with dexterity in the operation upon the nobleman, who, being informed of this extraordinary instance of filial generosity, relieved the father from prison, and settled a life annuity on him and his children.

WATER RUNNING UP HILL.

Dr. Smith, in a lecture on geology, at New York, mentioned a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi river. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four miles higher than its source, a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radius; and the river, in 2000 miles, has to rise one third of this distance—it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not continued, the river would flow back, and the ocean would overflow the land.

A certain cotton merchant came to General Jackson and said that his bales of cotton had been taken for the purpose of making breast-work for the defence of New Orleans. He wanted immediate payment or restoration, inasmuch as private property could not be taken for public uses, without compensation. Gen. Jackson heard his complaint, and told him he would do what was right in the matter, and pointed out a course that was proper to be pursued in such cases. He sent immediately for a musket and twenty rounds of cartridges.—The poor fellow, hearing this order, did not know what was to become of him. But very soon Gen. Jackson put the musket in his hand, and said, 'Stand there, sir, and defend your cotton.'

MARCH OF MIND. An honest farmer in the state of Pennsylvania married a miss from a fashionable boarding-school, for his second wife. He was struck domb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's learning. Said he—'You may bore a hole through the solid airth, and chuck in a mill-stone, and she'll tell you clean to a shaving how long the stone will be going through. She has learnt kimistry and cockneyology, and talks a heap about ox hides and commical affinities. I used to think it was air I sucked in every time I expired—howsomdever, she tells me she knows better—she tells me, that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin, ox gin and high gin.'

JOSEPH E. COLE,

Counsellor at Law,

PARIS, ME.

Has resumed the practice of Law
Paris, Jan'y 5, 1846. is 6 w31

—JUST PUBLISHED—

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Pulmonary Consumption,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

BY W. T. BUCHAN, M. D.

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With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter 1. Design of the Work—Deceptions practised by Physicians—Self Knowledge desirable—Position and Views of the Author—his Opinions tested—his Discoveries—Value of the Work.

Chapter 2. Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs, with Engravings—Plain description of the Wind Pipe—Bronchial Tubes—the Lungs—Pleura—Food Pipe—Arteries and Veins of the Lungs, &c. &c.

Chapter 3. Examination of the Chest—Signs of Health or Disease—Form and Size of the Chest—Sounds of Breathing and the Voice—how to discover Disease.

Chapter 4. Vital Signs of Disease—Difficulty of Breathing—Coughing—Pain—Expectoration—State of the Pulse—Fever, &c.

Chapter 5. Discoveries and Claims of the Author—Early Trials and Success—Great Chemical Fact Established—Result of the Author's treatment of Consumption.

Chapter 6. Varieties of Pectoral Pulmonary Disease—Physical Signs—Symptoms and Effects—Directions of Self-Management and Cure—Sore Throat—Croup—Cold and Cough—Bronchitis—Spitting of Blood—Inflammation of the Lungs.

Chapter 7. Tuberculous Consumption—Its various Stages, Signs, Symptoms and Effects—Minute Directions for Prevention, Self-Management and Cure—forming a perfect Manual of Medical advice and treatment.

Chapter 8. General Treatment—Preventive Measures—Diet,—Exercise—Bathing—Recipes for a Pulmonary Wash for the Chest—Medicated Jacket—Pulmonary Ointment—Fever Drafts—Pectoral Pills—Nervin—Natural History—Popular and Medical Opinion of its Virtues—Curious facts from the Old Writers—Value of Vegetable Remedies.

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Feb. 27, 1846. 1y 42

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AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, Pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c. and all other diseases of the

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For sale by THOMAS TURNER, Paris; Zebulon Hammond, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Andrews & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel. [Feb. 3, 1846.—1y

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court in the County of Oxford holden at Fryeburg on the third Tuesday of January, 1846, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at ten o'clock A. M. at the Inn of Joseph Knight, in Fryeburg, on Monday, the second day of March next, so much of the Real Estate of *RICHARD CLEMENT* deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of his just and lawful debts, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of one undivided half part of a house lot in Lovell, County of Washington, which was mortgaged by James W Ripley, February twentieth, 1832, to the late Daniel Clement and Josiah Dann

Also—Two Pews in the old Congregational Church in Fryeburg. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

IRA TOWLE, Administrator.

Fryeburg, January 22, 1846 3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS JOEL PARKHURST, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, by his deed of Mortgage, bearing date January seventeenth, A. D. 1843, and recorded with Oxford Records Book 53, page 431, conveyed to the undersigned certain premises therein mentioned, to which Deed of Mortgage, recorded as aforesaid, reference is had for further description, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars in one year from date thereof with interest. And whereas the conditions of said Deed of Mortgage have been and now are broken, the undersigned hereby gives public notice to foreclose the same according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ARABELLA CARTER

Feb. 7th, 1846 3w

Great Attraction for the New Year!

THE ILLUSTRATED

New England Family Magazine.

NEW VOLUME!—JAN. 1846!

MESSRS. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO. will issue on the 20th of December the January number of this highly popular and valuable Magazine; being the first number of a new volume. The great success which the publishers have met with in commencing a "Family Magazine" that should report to its readers useful knowledge, as well as amusement and recreation, has determined them to make greater efforts to render the work still more valuable and attractive the coming year. They respectfully ask, therefore, the encouragement and patronage of every person who desires to have useful and instructive works take the place of the light and frivolous love tales, calculated to excite the bad passions in the young, which are, under the mask of "cheap Literature," now so widely spread over the land

Specimen numbers will be freely furnished when sent for, free of expense, and the publishers ask of an enlightened public an examination of their work. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that clubs of ten are supplied with the work at One Dollar a Year, or one copy of the "Family Magazine" and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum" are supplied one year for Two Dollars—a degree of cheapness, quantity of matter considered, which has no parallel

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June 6, 1845. 1y1

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C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD VILLAGE, Maine

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Young People's Magazine.

THIS Magazine is edited by SETH SMITH; this gentleman has been so long and favorably known to the reading public, that to mention his name is recommendation sufficient to ensure the magazine a hearty welcome from the American people. And we are happy to announce the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott as among the regular contributors. And also Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, with other of our best female writers. It will be issued monthly, on handsome paper, and each No. embellished with a steel engraving and a flower painted from nature. The first No. is now ready to deliver to subscribers. Terms $1,50 per year, or 10 cents for a single number.

The above work is got up in better style than any other magaz ne published for youth in the United States. We challenge investigation for the proof of this assertion. Please read the introduction below.

Introduction—The design of this work is to present a useful and interesting periodical to the youth of our country,—one that, while it shall amuse, shall also instruct and enlighten; and not merely instruct and enlighten, but elevate and purify. A work which shall do its share towards guiding the youth of our country in the path that will lead them to usefulness and respectability as citizens, and honor and happiness as men and Christians. With this general object in view, all suitable topics will be discussed, and the best material sought for, both original and selected, wherever it may by available. The world of fact and the world of fancy will both be explored, and their choicest treasure brought home and spread before our young readers.

Without bias in party politics, the work will present clear and condensed views of political statistics, institutions, and men of the country; and without sectarianism, it will aim to present such matter as may be acceptable to any Christian family

Stories, Poetry, History, Biography, Science and Art, will all be made to contribute to our general design—Biographical notices of the distinguished men of our country and occasionally of other countries, both ancient and modern; American history; the history and statistics of the individual States, from Maine to Texas and from New York to Oregon; Indian stories of romance, with historical sketches of various tribes, from the time the Europeans first landed upon these shores till the present time;—these are among the prominent sources from which our pages will be filled. And though this work is designed mainly for youth, it is intended that it shall be so conducted that the youth who takes it and preserves it, shall find it a pleasant and valuable companion in middle life or in old age.

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DENISON & TYLER.

Norway Falls, June 25, 1845. 6w52

☞ *N. B.* Having made some different arrangements with regard to our business, the Notes and accounts due A. C. Denison & Co. must be paid without fail, previous to the first of January, 1846.

DENISON & TYLER.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me., Dec. 31, 1845.

Bowker, Miss Mary T. 2—Beckett, Otis W.—Benson, Mrs Charlotte E.—Boister, David 2—Bridgham, Geo.—Caldwell, Joseph P.—Chandler, Reuben, Jr.—Dodge, Mrs Louisa—Dunn, Asa—Follett, Lewis Fuller, Nathaniel—Frankfurt, Dennis & Fessenden—Gunderson, John—Hersey, Silo Hannah—Holmes, E. A. Esq.—Mathews, Asa—Mathews, Winthrop—Marshall, Mrs—Morton, Mrs Prudence S—Millett, Abner—Perry, Virgil L.—Perham, Mrs Cornelia—R. W. Master of Secretary of Oxford L. Lge—Rogers, Capt Ichabod—Rounds, S—R. R. Delano—Stevens, Eleazer—Swan, William—Waterhouse, Stephen L.—Walsh, Martin.

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Paris Hill, Dec. 22, 1845. tf 33

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Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY

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Feb 14 1846. 41

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Nov. 11, 1845 6m *